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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

The following raw reports concerning agriculture and the food situation in Czechoslovakia are sent to you for retention:

- a. Agricultural policy of Czechoslovakia from 1948 to 1950
- b. State farm implements pool at As
- c. Personnel employed by the Ministry of Agriculture
- d. Ministry of Food personnel and the food situation

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Survey on agricultural politics in Czechoslovakia
during years 1948-1950 :

Generally :

The way of realization of arrangement of agricultural problems in accordance with performed arrangement in USSR and other countries of People's Democracies was not evident a long time after events of February 1948. Liquidation of possession of bigger agricultural units /s.e. rest farms/, developed from property of former nobility after World War I, was first step after February. Leaders of state propagated the following idea: to satisfy want for soils and for assignments of soil of s.c. landless peasants; this was important to win these classes for politics practiced in Czechoslovakia. It seemed on first days after February that the agricultural politics will be effected in other way than in other communist states and that agrarian soil will be kept in possession of agriculturists. Tactic of conduction of politics of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia /KSC/ also corroborated this theory. Certificates of ownership were distributed among assigners of soil, from bigger confiscated farms or from German property. These certificates were also called D U R I S -decrees about assignment of soil under national administration. But these certificates about ownership had value of paper only and they were not evident for registration of possession of assigned soil. It was only a clever pre-electional move in order to gain a large mass of rural voters - former agricultural workers - and decoy them by this fact to vote for communists.

xx agriculturist - replace kindly by farmer
in the whole report

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After they have victoriously accomplished the May elections, communists started to solve the agrarian questions according to directions and orders from MOSCOW. Organization of state farms, which they put in exemplary order according to the possibilities, was started at first and so it was shown to agriculturists that good results could be attained on large farms only and that small farms lose by crumbling their productivity. State farms were separated from Administration of State Forests and Farms /správa státních lesů a statků/ and a new national enterprise called Czechoslovak State Farms /ČSSS - československé státní statky/ national enterprise was established. PRAGUE is center of the enterprise and ing. S M R K O V S K Ý is the general manager. Area of the soil administrated by Czechoslovak State Farms /ČSSS/ was enlarged by joining of Stock Co-operatives /PD - pastvinářské družstvo/, activity of which ended with millions of loss. Stock Co-operatives /PD/ were conducted on co-operative principle with a help of state which lost money due to their activity.

At the same time they performed pressure towards large farmers who were known to have up to that time most important influence on rural people who were always more and avoiding the communist conduction. They/i.e. communists/ found always errors on large agricultural estates which were then confiscated and joined to Czechoslovak State Farms /ČSSS/ or to newly founded United Agricultural Co-operative /JZD/. They stated sabotage of supplies as reasons. As long as the communist conduction proceeded only against large and medium farmers and tolerated free activity of small agriculturists on their own /or stated as own/ estates, classes of small agriculturists or people with assigned soil were satisfied with established state of things. But the following slogans were propagated after victory in elections : -mass production also in agriculture- -common tilling- -common

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harvest- -tilling of lands- -establishment of large homogeneously sowed estates- -/esp./ establishment of agricultural cooperatives- . The proposal to transfer all agricultural soil to co-operatives and to work in common encountered and encounters unceasing resistance, especially in interior districts. As communist conduction is firmly decided to realize its plan published on first day of 1950, this resistance is liquidated by force lately. The plan contained socialization of villages up to end of 1950 /speeches of: President G O T T W A L D by occasion of announcement of fulfilled plan for year 1949 and of increased duties for 1950, Secretary of Central Committee /UV/ of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia /KSC/ F R A N K by occasion of evaluation of fulfilled plan for 1949 and of new duties for 1950 according to decision of Central Committee /UV/ of KSC -- see Hospodář Nos : 1 & 2. /.

The year 1949 proved that communist conduction tried to liquidate proper activity of large and medium farmers on their estates and to force small agriculturists to work in kolkhoz system /i.e. on co-operative base/. Names of farmers who sabotaged plan and whose property had to be confiscated and assigned to Czechoslovak State Farms /CSSS/ were published in Růž Právo /central communist papers/ without break in 1949. Even speech of minister of finances Jaroslav K A B E Š made in National Assembly /NS/ on begin of July 1950. /see Hospodář from July 7, 1950./ corroborates that number of proprietors of large estates diminishes. KABEŠ confessed that lump sum payable by individual farmers /i.e. farmers with 15 - 20 ha estates/ was considerably lessened and that this fact confirms change in composition of owners of agricultural settlements. Property of those individual agriculturists was confiscated and assigned to Czechoslovak State Farms /CSSS/. Original 175000 ha of Czechoslovak State Farms /CSSS/ at time of

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foundation increased to 530000 ha at end of 1948, to 600000 ha at end of 1949 and to 850000 ha /i.e. 7 % of all agricultural soil/ at time of spring-tilling in 1950 /March, see Hospodář from this time/.

Planning in agriculture :

Sowing plans in regard to needs of state were ~~prepared~~ already in 1949 as well as the supply contracts which were comparatively fulfilled from 60 % /on average/ in 1949. Elaboration of new sowing plans and supply-duty for year 1950 was accomplished according to new directions in regard to the fact that especially large and medium farmers tried to fill supplies through high duties and to save their property. The a/m plans were supposed to force agriculturists to deliver their estates because of unfilling of supply-duties or to effect confiscation and assignment to Czechoslovak State Farms /USSR/ or to United Agricultural Co-operative /JZD/. Number of United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ increases during years 1949 and 1950 unceasingly. As filling of supplies was on average small and dissatisfaction of villiages could be noted /unfilling of plan was joined by demand to slaughter pigs/, s.c. supplementary supplies /i.e. unfulfilled supply of one products could be compensated by a quantity of another products, which had the agriculturist in sufficient quantity/ were permitted. Average of filling of supply-contracts was increased in this way and so further quantities of agricultural products necessary for nourishment or for animal-production were obtained.

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Class graduation :

New elaboration of supply-contracts for year 1950 was acceded at end of 1949 on base of s.c. class graduation /i.e. graduation according to area of tilled soil/.

Class graduation means that small and medium agriculturists get easier duties than large farmers and rich peasants who must accomplish higher supplies esp. in cereals. Communists say that this graduation is according to conditions of production.

Reasons for realization of class graduation of supply contract are as follows : There is no doubt that larger cereal areas, better soil, former specialization of farmers on cereal-production, better machinery /note : large farmers' machinery has been confiscated either before spring tilling or before harvest/, lack of hands did not only make possible, but ordered directly, that large farmers have to specialize themselves on production of cereals. It was completely correct that supply-duties of large farmers are greater in this direction than those of small agriculturists...etc.. Communists intended to incite large and medium agriculturists against small ones by class graduation and to take steps against them some time later, because supply contracts of large and medium were so fixed that the more soil they possessed the ~~more~~ bigger were supply-duties from 1 ha.

Agriculturists were divided into 6 groups /classes/ according to area of tilled soil.

/see the following page/

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	No of group :	Area of estate :
a/	1.	up to 2 ha
b/	2.	2 - 5 ha
c/	3.	5 - 10 ha
d/	4.	10 - 15 ha
e/	5.	15 - 20 ha
f/	6.	over 20 ha

The larger agriculturist the higher sowing plan and supplies. Larger farmers could fill neither plan nor duties and afterwards they were simply punished by an order-penalty, national administration was assigned on their property and they were arrested for economic sabotage. Communist conduction liquidates large and medium agriculturists in this way. A considerable part of large and medium agriculturists is arrested and assigned to concentration camps where the communist conduction tries to change their anti-communist opinion into understanding of communist ideals through work and politic education.

Examples of class politic :

Agriculturists with estate under 2 ha get meat- and grease-ration-tickets, farmers over 2 ha have not got any. They were not permitted to slaughter and so they were obliged to buy food /esp. meat and grease/ on free market /~~from state~~ in regard to the fact that few of them filled their duties. This was another arrangement which

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showed ~~them~~ ~~how~~ how to liquidate large farmers: to reduce their cash by late payment for supplies, to refuse to buy cattle already fed for supply, to refuse loans from monetary institutes etc.

The following politic was realized during year 1949 and then mainly before spring and harvest works: Hands working with agriculturists on estates over 2 ha were recalled. Even proper members of family were transferred and so it happened that 60 years old persons worked on area of 10 ha without any help.. Such persons are not able to till this estate and they are obliged to give their own agriculture settlement to disposal of Local National Committees /MNV/. United Agricultura l Co-operatives consist mostly from such settlements. United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ are established at every place and even if they are joined by few agriculturists only, other farmers are forced to join them later too, by conviction, force or violent actions.

Collective treshing :

Ministry of Agriculture ordered to Local National Committees /MNV/, resp. to their Agriculture-Nourishment Comissions to realize collective harvest & treshing in villiages in 1950 as well as to start planning of collective rowing for 1951. This plan was realized in border-districts where majority of agriculturists is communist. In inland districts it was realized somewhere only and mostly not at all.

Reasons: Agriculturists see beginning of kolkhozization
----- /i.e. collectivization/ in those ~~units~~ and there-
ev

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8.

fore it is natural that they defend against it and do not agree with it. Communist Party of Czechoslovakia /KSC/ wants to prevent it and confiscates agricultural machinery /binding machines, mowing machines etc./ before season-works and so it forces farmers to order service of Machine Pools /strojni stanice/ for their harvests. It happened often that a farmer harvested with his proper machine for the use of which he had to pay to Machine Pool. Not only machines were confiscated, but even tractors, trailers and cars. A farmer got only a sheet of paper for his machines or machinery. There it is declared that the farmer sell his machine to the Machine Pool /strojni stanice/, from his own decision and voluntarily. Agriculturists are obliged to join United Agricultural Co-operative /JZD/ in regard to the fact that they are not able to till their proper soil with help of remaining means /scythes/ and that the State Machine Pool /statni strojni stanice/ works on private estates at last. They have all advantages in United Agricultural Co-operative /JZD/, machines and tractors are not confiscated and there are other advantageous conditions of supply.

1950
Agriculturist, who did not join the collective threshing, i.e. threshing performed at village under supervision of controls and work-brigades of plant-workers, had to thresh controlled by threshing commissioner of SNB and to warrant, that they will cover all directions and supplies even if harvest will be poor. This possibility /i.e. to refuse collective threshing/ was given still to agriculturists this year, because harvest will be poor in Czechoslovakia, esp. harvest of feed-cereals and feeders, and so the farmers were obliged to sell also their proper rations, which would be normally assigned to them, in order to be able to slaughter a pig and to be able to work on own estate next year. He will be obliged to buy needs for his own nourishment on free market.

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9.

Contentedness among agriculturists :

Contentedness could be still noted after events of Febr. 1948, because communist were occupied ~~sikher~~ by other important aims at that time and did not engage themselves in realization of plan of agrarian politic. Everyone supplied as much as it was possible and agriculturists supposed that socialization did not concern them. Communist conduction started to effect its plans after first period of passivity. Communist Party of Czechoslovakia /KSC/ turned against agriculturists at end of 1948 and beginning of 1949 and started to effect sovkhosization /i.e. agricultural nationalization// of agrarian property and assigned agricultural soil to Czechoslovak State Farms /USSS/. /Sovkhos is a farm belonging to state/. They started kolkhozization /agricultural collectivization/ and assigned soil to United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD - jednotné zemědělské družstvo/. Agriculturists' free life and freedom of tilling of their proper soil were destroyed by the a/m activity. Agriculturists started to complain of this oppression, timidly at first, but then the complains changed into total hate against regime in 1949. Those who were not affraid to express their opinions have been arrested. General mark of villiages is as follows : majority of well-educated agrarians, who tilled mostly larger estates, is arrested in communist prisons. Agriculturists were not affraid to pronounce themselves against orders of regime in public and they grumbled by occasion of signment of supply-contracts or did not even sign them. And those who signed supposed the regime to break down before time of delivery. When agriculturists were not permitted to slaughter in 1949, they raised such scenes that they would be arrested if they were denounced. But villiage found already its right way at that time and remained firm. All fought for one and one fought for all. A complete discontent exists among agriculturists and they point to liberal

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and free life in West and compare it with oppression in East. Meetings cause quarrels between members of Party and agriculturists. Agriculturists remain fast firm in expectation of events and they are all firmly united in fight against common enemy. It is natural that also such people, who betray their proper profession can be found among agriculturists, but they are hated by others. Agriculturists manifest their discontent by dealing with public authorities, they get easily excited and transfer their hate against clarks whom they suppose to be defenders of those, whom they represent, and threaten them by punishments after change of regime. Agriculturists who are members of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia /KSC/ turn away from Party one after the other, then they perform more aggressive utterances against communist conduction than non-members and express their discontent against Communist Party of Czechoslovakia /KSC/ and against solution of agricultural questions and do it as loudly as possible.

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11.

Register of names :

DURIS	page 2
KABEŠ Jaroslav	page 4
SMERKOVSKÝ Josef	page 4 3
FRANK Josef	page 4
GOTTWALD Klement	page 4

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12.

Register of national enterprises & co-operatives

1. USSR

Czechoslovak State Farms, n.e.

Československé státní statka, n.p.

Prague

founded

in 1948

tilling of large

estates according to
Soviet system /sovkhoz/.

general manager

J. Smrkový, member of
Parliament

2. JZD

United Agricultural Co-operatives

Jednotná zemědělská družstva

/kolkhoz/

Effort to effect tilling on collective base existed already before February 1948. This effort was realized after transfer of Germans and a.e. Stock Co-operatives /pastvinářská družstva/ were founded in border districts. They did not practice field-agriculture, they were engaged in meadows and animals. Mountain Stock Co-operatives /HPD - horská pastvinářská družstva/ was their real name. But they did not economize well, cattle was nursed by unskilled hands and easily died, its number was unceasingly diminishing and the government was obliged to supervise their activity and later to confiscate the co-operatives

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13.

and assign them to Czechoslovak State Farms /SSSR/ in year 1948.

But the communist constitution did not refuse the principle of performing agricultural work on larger estate on co-operative base, i.e. kolchoz base. Effort of conduction of agricultural politics turned toward establishment of co-operative agriculture on whole Czechoslovak territory and not only in depopulated border district even if co-operative system of Mountain Stock Co-operatives /MPD/ wrecked. But the communists ignored how to start uniting of agricultural settlements in larger estates, how to interpret it to agriculturists when their former effort was dividing of larger estates and assignment of soil to landless peasants up to the time of election in 1948, i.e. when politics of dividing of soil was practiced. Therefore this effort encountered resistance of large masses of agriculturists who reminded the promises of contemporary government which declared that soil belongs to people. Agriculturists also do not like to give out their soil which belonged to their ancestors for several centuries /in some cases/ and where they passed their whole life in hard work. The resistance was greatest against collectivization of agricultural settlements and establishment of United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/. This resistance was remarked even at agriculturists from border districts, who got their estates assigned after transfer of Germans or even at those landless peasants who got their soil assigned by division of large agricultural estates. It was not clear how to form a suitable law-base for newly founded co-operatives. Three types of United Agricultural Co-operative have been established by proceeding of time :

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/4.

1. United Agricultural Co-operative /JZD/ with common sowing while limits are not tilled; collective organization of field-works; common use of collective as well as private machinery and teams & yokes.
2. United Agricultural Co-operative /JZD/ with collective sowing and abolished limits between single estates; collective tilling of soil, collective harvest; total profit is divided among members according to area of their soil.
3. United Agricultural Co-operative /JZD/, where members deliver to co-operative their proper soil for collective tilling; profit is divided according to work from greater part and according to area of estate from smaller part. There were 30 United Agricultural Co-operatives of this ~~kind~~ type in Czechoslovakia at the end of 1949.

Soil remains as private propriety /i.e. s.c. book propriety, i.e. the estate is registered in books as propriety of former owner, but it does not belong him in reality any more/ of former private agriculturists in all three types.

It is natural that there are several difficulties concerning reward; attention is drawn to facts that one member does not work as much as the other, etc. None of those types became popular up to present time /i.e. end of 1949/ and it is supposed that a definitive type, similar to co-operative type of USSR, will be founded and that all the actual types are only a transitory stage. /Kolkhozes in USSR : soil is property of co-operatives -s.c. book-property-, but rewards are paid only to those who work and according to really productive work only.

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15.

Main aim of communist conduction was realization of co-operative agriculture 1949 in a form /without importance in which way/ accessible for agriculturists as well as to find a legal base after its accomplishment. A great prudence is evident from all proceedings of communist conduction in order not to encounter total majority of agriculturists who do not wish to work in co-operatives. Therefore the government acts indirectly and with caution, by help of press, of propaganda etc.

Indirect oppression was used in all possible ways, by lectures, broadcast, recommendations made by clerks of Local National Committee /MNV/, who were obliged to flee from meetings in often cases before excited agriculturists. /year 1949/. All compulsory means were used in order to force farmers to join United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/, e.g. :

1. United Agricultural Co-operatives got rations of dungs of all kinds, rations of machinery, of hands etc., but private agriculturists were refused.
2. United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ had favorable conditions for accomplishment of duties to the detriment of private farmers.
3. United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ had full help of communist conduction, private farmers were pursued and punished by penalties for smallest errors or sometimes even their property was confiscated for the same reason.

United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ were established on whole Czechoslovak territory, esp. on small remote places, and their number was unceasingly increasing though resistance of farmers. Reasons for establishment were lack of hands in some places, further owners of set- /esp. in border districts/

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/6.

lements in debt joined these co-operatives, because advantages were promised to them, some estates were confiscated for errors /unfilled contracts, not even in supplementary supplies, concealing of smaller quantities of agricultural products and its deprivation from public market -sabotage- etc./, further United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ were established from estates voluntarily delivered, which agriculturists could not till and finally from those estates which have been released and their owners were not able to till them because they had another occupation.

Establishment of United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ is supported by state which assigned subsidies, raises different advantages which are supposed to ameliorate after solitary life at villiages, i.e. culture institutes, cinemas, laundries as well as other advantages rendering easy the work, esp. work of womes /working with feminine sense/.

United Agricultural Co-operatives have full support of state, they get assignments of machinery, sowing materials and dung always in best qualities while the private farmers do not get any, or, if they do, so only for increased prices. Supplies are forced without any regard from privat agriculturists.

There were 2098 of founded and approved United Agricultural Co-operatives on Czechoslovak territory at end of 1949, 1648 of them were in Czech countries /i.e. Bohemia, Moravia & Silesia/ and 450 in Slovakia. These co-operatives have about 110000 members. Further number of established coöperatibes was not approved up to Dec. 31, 1949.

Naturally the proper activity of the co-operatives was absorbed by foundation and majority of them worked in 1949 in old way, i.e. each member had his own estate, only teams

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and machinery were used collectively. An unimportant percentage of United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ only performed collective tilling /There were 30 United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ with attribute exemplary in 1949, according the a/n facts/.

United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ were placed on Dec. 31, 1949 as follows :

Name of County	No of villiages	detto with JZD
PRAGUE	1633	224
ČESKÉ BUDEJOVICE	1194	264
PLZEŇ	1255	111
KARLOVY VARY	705	48
ÚSTÍ N/L.	783	164
LIBEREC	645	93
HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ	947	92
PARDUBICE	742	152
JIHLAVA	1029	145
HAVL.	954	129
OLOMOUČ	779	97
GOTTWALDOV	517	43
OSTRAVA	458	85
BRATISLAVA	459	122
HITEA	377	71
BAŇSKÁ BYSTRICA	585	114
ŽILINA	504	44
KOŠICE	474	42
PRESOV	755	57

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18.

It is necessary to study the following facts in order to have an idea about process of collectivizations in Czechoslovakia :

1. There are more than 1500000 agricultural settlements with about 11700000 ha of soil /fields, meadows and forests/.
2. 35291 ha were under control of co-operatives at end of 1949, i.e. they were really collectively tilled. Collective tilling is meanwhile very small. Only 10 % /type 3/ of United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ perform a really collective tilling.

Percentual comparison of co-operatives with villages may be performed according to statements mentioned in the a/m list.

Conduct of state was not satisfied with practicing of co-operative assignment during the year 1949 and therefore the following aim concerning the agrarian question was declared on meeting of Central Committee /ÚV - ústřední výbor/ of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia /KSC/ on beginning of January 1950. This aim was : ~~assignment of~~ collectivization of whole Czechoslovak agriculture till end of 1950.

As the communist conduct knows that medium and larger farmers are principal enemies of collectivization, an oppression was started against them on beginning of this year in order to diminish number of those agriculturists and to force them to join agricultural co-operatives by terror. Confiscation of machinery, non-assigning of hands and recalling of hands started during year 1950. They were accompanied by order of collective threshing, collective harvest, order to till field-limits and recalling of single hands /even of members of family/ and their assignment into industry. All these facts show that everything

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to help the collectivization has been prepared.

Although there is a general resistance against collectivization /kolkhozization/ and co-operatives /combination of types 1 & 2/ which are pseudo-cooperatives in reality are founded. It is naturally often discovered and that results punishment of persons who are members of such co-operatives, esp. of owners of large estates. Number of co-operatives increases: There are 1194 villages in county CHSKÉ BUDĚJOVICE and number of village with already established co-operatives increased from 264 United Agricultural Co-operatives /JZD/ at Dec. 31, 1949 to 770 co-operatives according to latest news /see news of Czechoslovak Broadcasting Corporation - Československý rozhlas- from Sept. 3, 1950/. Field limits have been tilled in 125 villages of this county.

Increasing number of United Agricultural Co-operatives in villages must not effect supposition that all agriculturists of the village, where United Agricultural Co-operative /JZD/ exists, are its members. In majority an unimportant part of soilowners only is member of co-operative. So the United Agricultural Co-operative is formed sometimes by 2 or 3 proprietor of small estates only and in such cases other owners of estates are collectivized by help of all possible means and ploys. These members of United Agricultural Co-operatives are members of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia /KSC/ and establishment of co-operatives was ordered to them. Founded co-operation is menace for agriculturists who did not join it, because a smallest error or fought are sufficient reason for collectivization of estate. Sometimes oppression is performed in such a way that proprietors of settlements prefer for reasons of personal security to state that they are "convinced about advantages of co-operative and want to join it".

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20.

There is no doubt that collectivization /kolkhozization/ will be realized as soon as all plans which the communist government and bolsheviks decided to accomplish were realized /see present history-evolution as well as book Questions of Leninism - Otázky Leninismu-*/. Though it is not probably right to suppose that the decided aim will be accomplished before Dec. 31, 1950.

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21

E c o n o m i c n e w s

1 Confiscation of farmers' agricultural implements

Confiscation of agricultural implements is another way how the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC) forces the farmers to establish the United Agricultural Cooperatives (- JZD - Jednotne Zemedelske Drusstvo).

Every farmer is forced to give all his machines at disposal. If he does not want to do so, his implements are confiscated and he must pay a penalty in addition.

Implements are confiscated without any compensation, only a receipt is issued or sometimes the farmer does not get even this.

It often happens that the confiscated machines are qualified as old and useless iron so that the organs are not obliged to issue a receipt about the confiscation.

I t was ascertained that lots of confiscated machines and tractors were sent to China and not to United Agricultural Cooperatives (JZD).

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- 1 -

State Farming Implements Pool (Statni strojni stanice) at AS.

This station is placed in suburb of AS called "MOKRINY",
near road going from AS to GHEB.

This station is the only one in this district.

1 Implements :

The station has about 15 tractors at disposal, because al-
ways 2 or 3 tractors of the total number 18 (14 tractors
SKODA and 4 tractors ZETOR) are in repair.

There are only 5 trailers for the 18 tractors.

In addition to this, there is always 1 combine (appointed by
district) and 5 automatic binding machines. Further there is
an old truck (MERCEDES) and 1 passenger car.

2 Repair of tractors and machinery :

The repairs are very slow, because there is lack of spare
components (though the tractors are new) and poor quality
of oil and fuel causes very quick wear.

It is almost impossible to repair the implements (automatic
binding machines and combines) on fields. As the State Far-

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- 2 -

ming Implements Pool dispatches the implements to different places of the district, it takes quite a long time before the broken implements are transported to the pool, then repaired and returned to place of work.

- 3 Total number of employees of State Farming Implements Pool at AS is about 40 on average. Three or five of them are mechanics, the other are drivers or driver's helpers (=zavoznici).
- 4 Tractor is supposed to plough 4 ha a day or to reap 7-8 ha a day.
The work depended, of course, on system of wages (if the employee was paid in accordance with work-hours or output).
- 5 Wages of employees of the State Farming Implements Pool were either according to work-hours or according to output. An average employee earned 6-7 thousand Kcs a month, a skilled worker paid according to his output got far more.
- 6 Labor-brigades in which the State Farming Implements Pool took part :

The State Farming Implements Pool sent 5 tractors and 5 automatic binding-machines to FIESTANY in Slovakia in the time of harvest. These machines were pulled there along highways and worked about 3 weeks on harvest. But this journey caused complete wear-off the implements (especially of the automatic binding-machines) which were so damaged by constant jolting, that it was not possible to count on them any more after their return; they had to be repaired very often.

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Register of Places :

AS

page 1,2
spec.map 3948

CHIS

page 1
spec.map 3949

PISTANY

page 2
spec.map 4559

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Ministry of Agriculture :

1 Personnel :

1st Deputy-Minister : K O F A T K O Jiri Ing .
he is Chief of 7th Section, i.e. co-operatives. He is devoted communist.

2nd Deputy-Minister : M A C H A Ů K A fnm Dr .
he is Chief of 3rd Section; communist.

3rd Deputy-Minister : K U N C fnm Dr .
he is Chief of 4th Section, i.e. Agricultural Production; communist.

Chief of Registration Section : S O U K U P Tomas Dr .
communist.

2 Establishment of United Agricultural Co-operatives (+/) :

There is a remarkable resistance against collectivization in Czechoslovakia. Espe-

(+/Jednotne zemedelske drusstvo = JZD)

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- 2 -

cially small farmers try to evade the collectivisation by all possible means, as they have been living in very good financial and economic situation.

3 Uninsufficient production of parts for agricultural implements :

As the Machinery Stations (=strojni stanice) were not able to accomplish their duties towards agricultural co-operatives, they were in a very bad situation during this year's harvest, because production of parts for agricultural implements has been insufficient. This situation caused considerable loss to agricultural industry, because the harvest could not be finished in time.

4 Canning of meat for military purposes :

There is abnormal state of cattle in Czechoslovakia. In spite of critical lack of fodder, they preserve the state.

This cattle is reserved for canning according to statement of Chief of National Corporations MASHA. The cans shall be destined to Military Administration.

5 Feeding of hogs :

Feeding of hogs is on normal level. As there is not sufficient quantity of nourishing (=jadrne) fodders, a crisis is expected in spring.

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6 State Farms and Forests; Personnel :

General Manager : H M R K O V S K Y Josef MP ,
member of Central Committee (Ustredna vybor = UV) of Com-
munist Party (KSC).

1st Deputy-Manager : L E D N A R Ferko ,
Slovak, works at BRATISLAVA, communist.

2nd Deputy-Manager : H O J D A R J. ,
former manager of Milk-plant "MADETA" at TABOR. Communist.
Prosecutor at TABOR arrested him for machinations in the
"MADETA".

3rd Deputy-Manager : J I R S I K frn Ing ,
Chief of Planning Section of Management of State Farms and
Forests; communist.

Chief of animal production : S V O B O D A Frantisek Ing
Dr,
he is the best expert for feeding technic in Central
Europe. For this reason he has a good position in Management
of State Farms and Forests, although he is not communist.

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- 4 -

Chairman of Local Trade Unions Organization (= Revoluční odborové hnutí = ROH) : VOLEMAN fnu Dag,
Communist Party (KSC) assigned him to Management of State Forests and Farms.
He is in charge of appointment of clerks from workers' cadres to Management of State Forests and Farms so that a considerable part of leading positions is today occupied by workers, who are completely devoted to the communist regime.

Chief of Cadre Section (kadrové oddělení) :

SYKORA fnu Dag

7 Number of employees :

The General Management of State Forests and Farms employs about 400 employees.

Workers, who are appointed as clerks, have to pass a 6 month's course in Economy Education Center POHOŘELICE (Moravia).

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Register of Names :

HOJDAR J.	page 3
JERSIK fm Ing	page 3
KOTÁTKO Jiri Ing Dr	page 1 and Broadcast News
KUNC fm Dr	page 1
LEHNAR Perko	page 3
MACHAČKA Josef Dr	page 1 and Broadcast News
SMRKOVSKÝ Josef	page 3 Broadcast News "Rude Pravo" "Punkelionar"
SOUKUP Tomas Dr	page 1
SVOBODA Frantisek Ing Dr	page 3
SYKORA fm Ing	page 4
VOLEMAN fm Ing	page 4

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Register of Places :

POHOKELE

page 4
spec, map 4457 (MIADLOV)
20 km N of MIADLOV

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(4)

STATE POLITICS :

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1) MINISTRY OF FOOD .

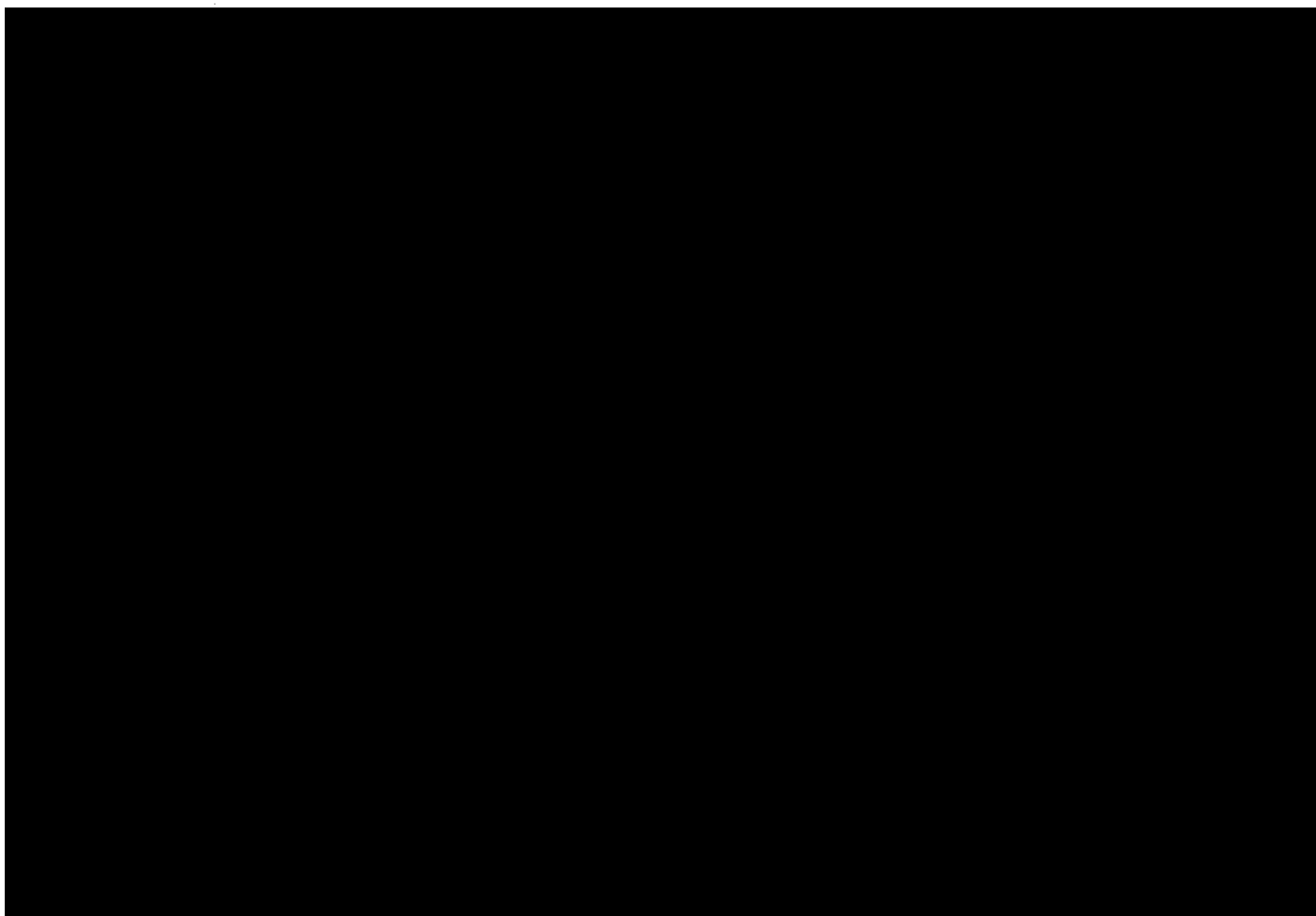
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A . Organization and Personnel :

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Cabinet	Minister	Ing. Ludmila JANKOVCOVA
	Chief of Cabinet	? (Changes)
	Personal Secretary	Roman BUB
	Secretary	Elvira TITLBACHOVA
	Viceminister	Ing. SIMONEK
	"	Deputy VACLAVU
Presidium	Chief of presidium	?
	Personnel Section	Dr. SIMEK
	Special rations issue	Ing LOKVANC
I Dept.	Chief of Dpt	Dr. Ing. WILSENER (Possibly replaced)
	Planning Section	?
	Control of Plans	Ing Frantisek HOLZBAU
	Control Section	?
II Dpt	Chief	Dr. VCELAk
	a . Animal food products	
	(Meat, eggs, poultry, honey)	
	b . Plant food products	
	(flour, fats, sugar, potatoes, fodder etc)	
III Dpt. (Cadres)	Chief	Deputy VACLAVU

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FOOD SITUATION IN CSR :

Improved considerably after 1949 harvest. Czechoslovakia nowadays depends on own harvest. Shortage of fats, meat - is caused by shortage of home grown fodder.

Food supplies depend on contingents prescribed to farmers. These are used for political reasons and for liquidation of rich or opposing farmers.

Imports of agricultural products to CSR are based more on political than economical reasons - are dictated by USSR even when imports are obtained in other states than USSR.

Same applies to export which ignores local needs or shortages.

Food industry production results of 5 years plan are not published at all, as they hardly reach 55 or 60 % of plan.

Grain situation in spring 1950 (Contingents)

Wheat (BOHEMIA)	128.000 wagons
(SLOVAKIA)	30.000
Rye (BOHEMIA-MORAVIA)	85.000
(SLOVAKIA)	20.000
Barley	30.000
Oats	10.000

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Remark: wheat - 30,000 wagons less than planned
 Rye - several thousands of wagons over the plan
 barley and Oats - 80-85% of plan

1950 contingents can not be higher but pressure on farmers will increase.

Imports from USSR are kept secret. : 40,000 wagons
 Exports to Soviet Zone of Germany and Italy was about 35,000 or 40,000
 wagons a year. USSR pays industrial products with the grain and CSR
 is selling it to western states.

Meat ration is kept on 1500 gr pro person. Heavy workers get special allowance of 2,000 grams a month (T-4 ration cards).

"GIGANTS" - state feeding stations of pigs has to increase porc meat production. But preferential distribution of fodder to giants caused lower breeding of pigs by farmers.

Despite shortage of meat and low rations - meat is exported (Political reasons) During MAR - MAY 1950 - 6,000,000 of fresh meat was exported to ~~USSR~~ Soviet Zone of Germany.
 Imports of meat from USSR, HUNGARY and ROMANIA are relatively small, mostly frozen meat no live pigs.

Fat shortage excludes any increase of present fat rations. Production of vegetable fats is recommended but without any results. 80-90% of vegetable oils needed for vegetable fats production are imported, mostly from TURKEY - USSR - BELGIUM and HOLLAND. Sunflower seeds from TURKEY are leading. Animal fats are covered by 60% only by home production. They are imported from USSR (salted meat) from DENMARK (butter) POLAND, HUNGARY (lard).

Grain needs for bread production insufficiently covered by home production. Exports are replaced by imports from USSR.

Fruit production is insufficient and new orchards are planted. Imports are negligible. Fruit is distributed to Jam factories and Refrigerating plants on home market is shortage.

Shortage of fodder is considerable. Imports of corn are minimums, and potatoes are not in sufficient quantity. (After each harvest requests are overflooding Ministry of Food). Export, Spirit industry etc fight for bigger quotas and distribution must be settled by party headquarters. Without solution of fodder problem - production of fats is not possible.

Sugar is still one of best export articles. Home consumption is therefore kept on minimum. 1kg of sugar is given in monthly ration (price - 15 kcs). Free market price of sugar - 200 kcs.

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